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WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON AND ISAAC KNAPP, PUBLISHERS.

NO. 23.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.]

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN, ALL MANKIND.

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1833.

THE LIBBRATOR 18 PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT NO. 11, MERCHANTS' HALL.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

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THE LIBERATOR.

From the Abolitionist for June THE LATE JOHN KENRICK, ESQ.

our last number mentioned the death of KENRICK, Esq. of Newton, President New-England Anti-Slavery Society. are happy to have it in our power to lay beour readers some few particulars respectthe life of this venerable philanthropist. He was born at Newton, Massachusetts, 6, 1755, and consequently, at the time of th was in his seventy-ninth year. He was,' in the words of one who was well

inted with him, 'characterised through industry, economy, punctuality, and in-By the exercise of these virtues, he achandsome property, which he employrally in promoting benevolent objects. one years ago, he established a fund for ing and relieving the unfortunate and inpoor of Newton. The trustees of at present, distribute \$60 a year, the income of the fund; and after 1850, be able to distribute \$200 a year.

de had for many years before his death na deep interest in the abolition of slaand published a considerable number of on the subject, in the newspapers at nt times. He was an ardent friend of Republic of Hayti, and published several es in relation to it.

the year 1816, he published a small volmpiled by himself, entitled the 'Horrors

speeches of British statesmen; the second, chiefly of extracts from American writers. It contains also an introduction and concluding remarks by the compiler. He printed 3,000 copies of the work at his own expense, which he distributed chiefly among the members of Congress, and of the State Legislatures, and other persons in the Northern and Western States.

Mr. Kenrick sent a copy of this work to Boyer, the President of the Haytian Republic. The following is a translation of a letter from President Boyer acknowledging the receipt of the volume.

'REPUBLIC OF HAYTI. Jean Pierre Boyer, President of Hayti. Port-au-Prince, June 9, 1818, the 15th year of Independence. §

SIR,-I have received the work which you were kind enough to send me, entitled the Horrors of Slavery, and am duly sensible of your civility in presenting it to me. I have read the volume with the liveliest interest. and cannot but applaud the motives which induced you to prepare it. I fondly cherish the idea that the exertions of philanthropists, among whom you are so honorably distinguished, will ere long be crowned with the most brilliant success, and that humanity will no longer groan under the barbarous laws which still support in some countries the atrocious system of slavery. It will be your glory and consolation, Sir, and that of those who, like you, consecrate their talents and leisure, in pleading at the tribunal of reason the sacred cause of the oppressed, to see the victims of a detestable avarice, one day restored to the dignity of men, and enjoying their right of returning unceasing thanks to Heaven, in gratitude for what they owe you.

Continue, Sir, to execute the honorable design you have engaged in. Your philanthropic devotedness, your ardent zeal to promote the cause of justice and public morals, will make you deserving of the esteem and veneration of your cotemporaries and posterity. For myself, I feel a real satisfaction in offering you the expression of these sentiments, and in assuring you that I will do every thing in my power to co-operate with you in the holy work of regenerating those of our brethren who have been robbed of their liberty.

I have the honor to salute you, &c. &c. BOYER.

Mr. Kenrick took a deep interest in the New-England Anti-Slavery Society, and was from its commencement one of its most liberal patrons and useful friends. He gave several sums to the society, at different times, amounting in the whole to six hundred dollars, besides one hundred dollars specially devoted to meeting, and continued to hold the office at the time of his death.

His character was held in high and deserved estimation among his neighbors. He served in all the first military and civil offices in Newton, his native place, was for many years a magistrate, and from his 70th year, represented the town for seven years successively, in the General Court of Massachusetts.

In regard to religion, we again adopt the language of a friend, 'he believed it to consist in "imitating the God who is worshipped" -in doing justly, loving mercy, and walking humbly, in obedience to the commands of God -in visiting the fatherless and widows in their affliction-in avoiding the spots, the vices, and the vain customs of the world-in undoing heavy burdens, and letting the oppressed go free.

'He had a powerful mind in a powerful body. He was distinguished for energy, decision, independence and enterprise. His talents for business, whether public or private, were of the highest order. The most prominent feature of his intellectual character, appears to have been, strong, thorough, practical good sense. His stature, his size, his features, his powerful voice, and his commanding address, all betokened extraordinary physical and intellectual force.'

[For the Liberator.]

GRADUAL EMANCIPATION .-- No. I.

Of all the delusions by which the public mind is bewildered in reference to slavery, there is none more mischievous and unfounded than the gradual abolition of slaveholding. Reason, morals and religion have wasted their arguments upon this topic in vain; probably a little more arithmetic, in all its mathematical certainty, may be more convincing.

The fallacy which the Colonizationists artfully propagate is this; that the Colonization Society, at some future indefinite period, will abolish slavery. This most extraordinary dreaming vagary, where it is credited, stops all philanthropic effort; and leaves the reality of abolition as intangible and cold as moonshine, and as uncertain as that matchless paragon of all improbability, to-morrow! To this imaginary phantom, that the results of Coloni-

three irrefutable objections are offered.

phy; for this would be producing an effect not only without a cause, but absolutely in defiance of a large combination of causes all operating against the result.

2. The slave-drivers boldly declare that they will never give up their ungodly claim to the bodies and souls of their colored fellowcitizens. But those very persons who thus affirm, are the chief supporters of the Colonization scheme. How, therefore, the Colonization Society can execute a grand scheme of justice, while they avow a determination premoral philosophy, the solution of which defies all the professors of that easuistical science.

3. The payment to men-stealers of their stipulated exaction for their slaves would be only a reward for their past felony, and a bribe for their continued licentiousness, to nurture more of their own offspring for the human flesh market. Of all the wicked absurdities, which avarice and dishonesty ever propagated, no one exceeds in sheer impudence and corruption the proposition to remunerate the slave drivers for a partial or entire abandonment of their piratical traffic and detention of their fellow citizens in accursed slavery. But if slavery will not be extirpated until this premium is paid; and the Colonization Society cannot, from want of funds and by their constitution could not thus appropriate their superfluous dollars, though bey were rich as Solomon; is it not most indescribably deceitful to propagate the notion, that the Colonization Society can abolish slavery? is it not most scandalously fraudulent to collect money from the public upon such visionary pretexts?

It is also a very impressive fact, that there is no objection to the color of a man, as long as he can be made a machine for labor and profit; nor is a woman's skin offensive as long There is no distaste to the color of a slave; all the pretended disgust is to a skin not of European hue when the wearer of it is free. Therefore to talk of abolishing American sla- shew mercy. the Manual Labor School. He was chosen very as long as children are engendered mere-President of the Society at its last annual ly as articles of profit, is just as wise as it would be to attempt to empty the Atlantic ocean with a thimble!

The following numerical facts, which were selected from the authentic returns of the inhabitants in the United States at different periods, will clearly elucidate this most interesting subject. It was deemed superfluous to advert to the northern portions of the republic, because the results there are not relevant to the primary object of our proposed inquiry.

In the year 1790, according to the national census, there were in the States south of the Potomac and the Ohio rivers 1,016,629 white persons-550,604 slaves-and 20,415 free colored citizens. From this enumeration it follows, that the slaves were rather more than one half of the number of the whites, and the free colored people in the proportion of one to fifty: or the whites to the whole colored population were 101 to 57.

At that period slavery was indignantly denounced; and the spirit-stirring discussions of Wilberforce, Fox, &c. in the British Parliament startled the civilized world. Our own citizens also pretended to reprobate slavery. complained of the evil, and expressed their anxiety for the removal of it; but they have invariably done every thing in their power to prolong and extend the evil; and notwithstanding they have made furiously boisterous speeches, respecting the rights of man and the glorious revolution. What then?

Ten years passed away, and in 1800, the second census of the United States was taken; and it appeared that the white people in the same section of the southern country had increased to 1,426,846. The slaves amounted to 742,063—and the free colored citizens to 32,604; which very little varied the proportionate increase of the whites and the colored people. It must be noticed, however, that the increase of the free colored persons could have been scarcely any thing at all by direct emancipation; as they would have multiplied nearly in the ratio mentioned in natural course;

accomplish an object which they candidly is manifest, that all the love of universal liber-sult, the increase of the slaves as well as the avow they do not even design. This is con- ty and hatred of the evils of slavery, of which free, in a much larger ratio than the whites trary to the fundamental axiom of all philoso- the slaveholders talked so loud, were of no has augmented, is a perplexing anomaly. more value than a parrot's monotonous un- During those 10 years the Colonization Socimeaning sounds.

and what was the result? The whites numthe rate of 4 to 3. On the first of January, 1808, all importations of the Africans ceased by law; that piratical system then was author- good salary for themselves! cisely contrary, is among the questions of itatively abolished. The same vociferations British tyranny; the same hypocritical boasts States south of the Potomac and the Ohio. of 'the land of the free, and the home of the' slave—and yet the internal human flesh trade extended its operations, and vast numbers of additional mechanics were employed to man- 78 per cent. ufacture cowskins, and to forge fetters and free born citizens.

Go on! The sun proceeded through ten 77,040. The increase of slaves over the whites years the whites increased 140 per cent; and minished. the slaves 155, or nearly one ninth more than their oppressors. During this period, in 1816, was formed the Colonization Society to transspite of all the iniquitous laws which had been holding republics! either to do justice or since the year 1816.

slavery, are of novel origin. The slaveholdof that incumbent duty required by their Creator and Judge. They have also erected an moral instruction of all the colored people rights, they have enacted laws which prohibit the admission and residence of American citizens within their territorial jurisdiction. Withwhich has sanctioned the delusion that the free colored people will all speedily be expastill further debased, and their bondage become permanent, without hope of melioration. All reflecting persons know that this has been and now is the direct result of this 'wild and guilty fantasy,' which is promulged by the Colonization Society. It is the very corner stone of the slaveholding system, and the grand defence against the immediate overthrow of slavery and the total extermination of American manstealing.

census of the United States was counted out and the returns made the whites in the southern division of the republic, 3,188,044-the slaves 1,874,098-and the free colored citi-Savery. This work is in two parts, the zation will be to effect the present melioration the novelty of the system, was very inaccu- are rapidly becoming opposed to the barbarity

first chiefly composed of extracts from the | and the ultimate overthrow of man-stealing; rately taken; and there is no doubt that there | and iniquity of kidnapping their fellow citizens were many more free colored persons than and, as a natural consequence, the work of 1. It is utterly impossible for that Society to those who were then enumerated. Hence, it emancipation boldly advances. But this reety have been employed in deceitfully puff-Proceed! Another decennial era revolved; ing off its Utopian philanthrophy, in collecting and in 1810, the third census was demanded, money from the inconsiderate by every fraudulent pretext; and in turning common sense, bered 1,884,981-the slaves 1,039,769-and philanthropy, morals and religion upside down: the free colored citizens 58,046. This enu- and, notwithstanding, all they have achievmeration displays a large proportionate in- ed is the shipping off a thousand or two of crease in the slaves over the white people at people, 'worn out slaves!' as Mr Danforth styles them, or bribed and deluded and embarrassed freemen; and the acquisition of a

> This subject is very instructive, because it were instantly heard on the fourth of July in admits no possibility of mistake. In 1790, the praise of freedom; the same execrations of free colored people were 20,415 in all the

In 1800, they had increased to 32,604, or at the rate of 60 per cent.

In 1810, they were 58,046, an increase of

In 1820, they amounted to 77,040; which is chains for American native, and of course, an enlargement of only 32 per cent. During four years of this period, the Colonization Society had been in full operation; and to its more of his apparent annual revolutions, and | boasted plan to ship off the free colored peoanother census tells the amount of the popula- | ple only can be attributed the decrease; for tion in our republic; and thus the Marshal's 32 per cent is scarcely the amount of the inreport of the Southern States; whites 2,429, crease by matural propagation. In fact, reck-32-slaves 1,399,221-free colored citizens oning the same rate of increase as for the former years, during the first 6 years of this peis in the proportion of 6 to 5; and this is the riod, and it will appear that for the other four boasted gradual abolition of slavery. In 30 years the free people must actually have di-

In 1830, the free colored people had increased to 112,708, which is an increase of 45 per cent. So that by comparing the 26 years port the innocent free colored people to the before the Colonization Society was institutslaveholders' Botany Bay. Notwithstanding ed, with the 14 years subsequent to its estabthe free colored citizens increased one third, in lishment, it appears that there was an average disproportion in the emancipation of slaves of passed in the Southern States entirely prohib- 74 per cent per annum to 32; or in other as she can be coerced as a tool of sensuality. iting emancipation, or so encumbering it with words, that the number of slaves annually libvexatious impediments, that it is almost im- erated before the Colonization Society was practicable for a christian convert in the slave- formed, was at the rate of 7 to 3 emancipated

Hence it is evident, that during the first Here it may properly be remarked, that the four years after the Colonization Society commost oppressive laws which peculiarly affect menced its visionary and actually mischievous the rights of conscience in connection with operations, the free colored people must have decreased in the Southern States. This meling States, and even some of the legislatures ancholy result may be imputed to three causin those States whence slavery is excluded, es. Considerable numbers of those citizens have raised every possible obstacle to the migrated to Ohio and other free States, to esemancipation of slaves by those persons who, cape from the iniquitous laws which prohibit all through divine grace, might be desirous not elementary and Sabbath School instruction to only to confess, but also to to forsake their persons of color. Great numbers were consin of manstealing. This is virtually open stantly kidnapped and sold in other districts persecution of christians for the performance for slaves. And through the delusive expectation held up by the Colonization Society, that they would transport all the free people almost impassable barrier to the religious and to Africa-many persons have been induced to continue in all the felonious practices comwithout exception, both free and enslaved, bined with slavery, waiting until they can Contrary to the constitution and the bills of drive their 'feeble, the sick, the aged and worn out slaves,' as Mr Danforth says, to Norfolk or Charleston, thence to put them on board the human flesh trader, that they may out doubt this base and iniquitous contrivance | be landed at Liberia to starve, pilfer or die in must be attributed to the Colonization scheme; the seasoning! So much for man-shipping philanthropy!

According to the previous enumerations and triated; and therefore that the slaves will be the advances of the free colored people before the Colonization Society was formed, the free colored people in 1820, should have numbered 112,464; and in 1830, they should have increased to 244,000: whereas in 1830, they only amount to the number which they should in ordinary course have attained in 1820. Whence it follows, that the free colored people have not increased in an equal proportion with the slaves by nearly 2 per cent; and that the manumissions before the establishment of Go forward! In the year 1830, the fifth the Colonization Society were in the proportion of 74 to 32, or 130 per cent per annum more than at the present period, or since the Colonization scheme was projected: and it is a well known undeniable fact, that with the zens 112,708. This is an increase of about 7 exception of feeble, sick, aged and worn out per cent in favor of the slave, and 45 per cent slaves,' who are released from bondage by the in the number of the free colored people. Of slaveholders expressly to be transported by this enlargement in the number of the free the American citizen transporting company to colored people, a large proportion belongs to their African Botany Bay, the number of the progressive influence of anti-slavery prin- emancipations is constantly diminishing when exclusive of the fact, that the first census, from | ciples in Kentucky, the inhabitants of which | compared with the proportion in former years!

CALCULATOR.

[From the Genius of Temperance.] Hupson, Ohio, March 21, 1833. THE CHRISTIAN SPECTATOR'S DEFENCE OF SLAVERY AND COLONIZATION, AGAINST

ABOLITION PAMPHLETS.

[BY ELIZUR WRIGHT, JR.]

(Continued.)

'Satan cannot cast out Satan,' says the reviewer. Why then did he endeavor to exorcise Mr. Garrison-in regard to style? Does he not know that 'such wrath and railing, such recklessness and coarseness of vituperation, as fill his writings, may inflame but cannot enlighten, may irritate and enrage, but cannot convince, Mr. Garrison? The propriety of any style depends very much upon the object to which it is applied. In honest verity, that style is the only one 'to do good which is exactly according to truth, which suits the word to the thing signified. If Mr. Garrison is right in the main question, then his epithets, though severe, are not more so than charity itself demanded. Mr. Garririson has argued the main question, and pre-tended to settle it; and he has used a certain style of rebuke accordingly. The reviewer, without at all approaching the main question, and without even quoting a single passage to substantiate his charge, pronounces Mr. Garrison's writings full of 'wrath and railing, reckless and coarseness of vituperation.' Let the candid judge who is the railer.

In concluding his review of Mr. Garrison's pamphlet, the reviewer says, 'We cannot doubt that the efforts of this writer, and his coadjutors, are disastrously delaying the arrival of that hour, when public sentiment, in the slaveholding States, shall turn with a rapid and irresistible tide against slavery.' With just as much reason he might also have pronounced, ex cathedra, that the uncompromising exposition of the second commandment in the decalogue, by the missionaries of the American Board, is disastrously delaying the arrival of that hour when public sentiment in idolatrous countries shall turn with a rapid and irresistible tide against idolatry. The truth, after all, is the thing by which the work is to be done -an apostle-though he would not, probably, counsel any one to do right with a wrong spirit -would rather have the truth preached out of envy and strife, than not at all.

I follow the reviewer to the second pamphlet, which he describes as the production of two zealous and leading friends of abolition in England. James Cropper's letter to Thos. Clarkson, is a letter of expostulation on account of Mr. Clarkson's testimony in favor of the enterprize of the American Colonization Society, and it refers the venerable philanthropist, for ample and irresistible conviction of his errors, to 'friend Charles Stuart's' arguments, which are appended under the title

Prejudice Vincible, &c.' This would have been a fit occasion for the reviewer to correct that 'base slander' of the abolitionists, which makes the Secretary of the American Colonization Society guilty of falsehood, to promote the objects of the Society, in his manner of publishing in the African Repository, this same letter of Thomas Clarkson. Let the reviewer be assured that a comparison of Mr. Gurley's publication in the December No. of the African Repository, with that in the Boston Recorder for Sept. 5, 1832, has worked in many minds 'an irresistible conviction of the error' of the Colonization Society. Hith-

erto, explanation has been looked for in vain. 'Captain Stuart,' says the reviewer, 'is a man almost as passionate as Mr. Garrison, but he has a much better idea of the nature of an argument.' One is at a loss whether more to admire the ill nature or the inappropriateness of this remark. What does the reader, 'who understands the nature of an argument,' care for the reviewer's estimate of the author's character in advance? Take notice, says our champion, that the man, whom I am now going to attack, is not much less a blustering braggart, but, he has a much better idea of the use of the sword, than the fellow whom you saw [thrusting me under the ribs?] just now! All this may be very professional, but how much is it to the purpose? The reviewer also courteously remarks, that the 'author's information respecting the nature of the Colonization Society, and the tendency of its efforts, is altogether inadequate. It grieves me to meet with such poor, pitiful cant in an American Christian Review, and especially in the Christian Spectator. I am ashamed to have it cross the Atlantic.

Mr. Stuart had exhibited in three parallel columns, The evils which need a remedy, The remedies needed, and The remedies proposed by the Colonization Society. The inappropriateness of the latter is set in a very clear light. Instead of sending to Africa only the free, Mr. Stuart thinks the true remedy for the evils of the slave system to be 'the immediate abolition of slavery by a legislative enactment in each slave State and in Congress, and the immediate substitution of a law worthy of a great, free, and enlightened people.' Upon this the reviewer thus expends

his magazine of wit:

'Reader, notice the admirable simplicity of the proposal. The remedy for slavery is, that slavery should cease. How simple and yet how effectual. Certainly this looks like philosophy. A fire is raging in a crowded street. Men are hurrying to and fro, and forming lines to bring from distant reservoirs. 'Stop,' cries a looker on, of speculative habits, 'the remedy for this spreading evil is perfectly obvious; you have only to arrest, immediately, the combination of oxygen with yonder combustible substances, and all will be well. This is no half-way plan, no far fetched contrivance; it is simple, and strikes at the very root of the mischief. How beautiful is the simplicity of truth. How charming is divine philosophy.' Ah! Mr. Philosopher, you talk learnedly; no doubt the way to stop a fire is to make it cease burning; but there is a practical difficulty about your proposal. You propose a result, but say nothing about the process. The question with a working man, who desires to do something towards the extinction of the fire, is now? Your remedy is extinction; but our question of now you leave unanswered. How at the planters along the slave cursed shores several months past in taking evidence on the is this combination of oxygen with combusti- of the Chesapeake, sending to the southern subject of African slavery in the colonies, and

Now, to take the reviewer's striking simile. what is the Colonization Society doing to put out the great fire? Throwing on water? Not a drop. Casting on oil, rather. As a Society it is busy in removing from around the burning building a few extinguished brands! And as a Society it cays to the few, who come with their buckets, 'O do not meddle with the fire, a few buckets may exasperate, they cannot quench the flames.' And it would have us believe that as brand after brand tumbles into the street, it shall be removed, and that in this way the fire will at last be put out. Eminent-

ly practical men! But let us leave the reviewer to excite, with his witty comparison, the laugh of the selfish at the expense of 2,000,000 of groaning fellow men, while we come to the plain matter of fact. Slaveholding is altogether a voluntary The reviewer himself presently admits that the abolition of slavery is not absolutely beyond the reach of human effort '-not quite so much so as an enlargement of 'the moon's orbit!' Just so far then as it is a moral evil, the remedy must lie in the will of the slavepoint then to propose and to urge the simple remedy of immediate repentance. It is not in point to propose any thing else. Would not the reviewer proceed upon such principles in his communications from the pulpit? Suppose, after he had been urging a congregation of hard hearted sinners to repent, some 'triangular' doctor should thus accost him, 'Sir, no doubt the way to stop sin is to make people repent, but there is a practical difficulty in your proposal. You say noting about the process, the now. The question with us practical men s, by what means shall the result be compassed; how shall we make people immediately repent?' What would the reviewer, a New Haven theologian, as he is, say to such logic? What means of repentance would he feel himself bound to put in requisition? Would he, like the other, throw the main burden of the business upon the Almighty?-would he set himself solely about removing a set of obstacles out of the way?—and say nothing about the duty of immediate repentance? The sneers of the reviewer are out of joint with his own theology as well as with the common sense of mankind. To urge the duty of the mmediate abolition of slavery, with all the motives furnished by facts, is to throw water ipon the fire. To propose any other remedy, s to concede the point, or to treat slavery al together as a physical evil. Says the colonizationist to the slaveholder, 'join with me in removing the free blacks to Liberia; you can easily see that it will give safety and permanency to the tenure by which you hold a certain kind of property; your own interests as a proprietor recommend the plan. I hope, to be sure, that it will tend to the ultimate extinction of slavery ;-but we will not fall out on that point. Let us work peaceably together;

—you may enjoy your demonstration, and I will enjoy my hope!' Such insanity cannot

be found in Bedlam-it flourishes only in the atmosphere of sanctified prejudice, or misguided public opinion. The reviewer makes a similar objection to the remedy proposed for the African Slave Trade, viz. The shutting up of the market, or the immediate and universal abolition of negro slavery.' He is fond of italicising the word immediate,' evidently from the stale blunder that because abolitionists preach, to slaveholders, the duty of immediately and at once abolshing slavery, it follows that they themselves expect to abolish it at this very moment; and that they regard 'the immediate and universal abolition of negro slavery as the first and only thing to be done,' by themselves, 'for the termination of the African Slave Trade.' And for this the reviewer pronounces them 'dephers on the flying Island.' But let us look at the darling scheme of the Colonization Society by the light of the reviewer's own illustration. A piece of ground subject to the overflow of the tide is to be reclaimed. The moon's attraction is the cause of this mischief, but as that cannot be changed, it is proposed to dike out the tide. Now one thing is certain; the dike will be perfectly useless till it is completed. So long as there is a gap in it, the tide will come in. The dike, as an obstruction, causes not a hair breadth diminution in the depth of the water, though it may cause some agitation in the influx. In the same mation he obtained, had compelled his better manner planting colonies on the coast of Africa can effect nothing at all till the whole coast turn to England. is occupied. But suppose the whole coast occupied, suppose the dike drawn around the margin of that vast continent, what sort of a dike is it? Will it stand? Will it stop water? No. If all the revenue-guarding and revenue-collecting force of Britain-her coasts be had? Who is the publisher? was the next picketed with custom houses and swarming with revenue cutters—cannot stop the influx of contraband goods; can a line of money making colonies on the coast of Africa stop the efflux, of slaves demanded by the pampered avarice and lust of the American continent? Is there any thing practical in such a scheme? Why, you might as well attempt to dam up all the rivers of Africa, that they should not discharge a drop into the ocean, with frost work brought from Greenland. The pressure s not inward, but outward, and the cause is more powerful than gravity, although it is 'absolutely' within the control of the human will. But if this cordon of colonies could be drawn man, that appeared to be his son. around Africa, and should morally and physically put its veto upon the African trade, what s gained by it? Simply the PROTECTION of the domestic manufacture! You have 'changed the place but kept the pain.' You have transferred the profits of supplying the great market of human flesh, from the pockets of the ship owner to the pockets of the Maryland or Virginia planter. What have been the practical results of the abolition of the African Slave Trade as a legal commerce? 1. The raising up of an illicit commerce, the horrors of whose 'middle passage' are still more dark and unmitigated. 2. The increase of the domestic trade. Thus has the great market been supplied, and the tide of African wo has

developed practical results of the abolition of the African slave trade, I do not undervalue it in point of principle. Ten thousand blessings on the heads of those who achieved that victory. It was a noble one, and settled principles so utterly subversive of slavery, that they will never cease to give energy to the measures of good men till they find their legitimate application in the destruction of the When slavery falls, then and not till system. then will the slave trade be actually abolished. What then shall be said of the sanity of a reviewer who expects to diminish the slave trade by planting a colony or two on the coast of Africa, while slavery itself is supported by the laws of the South, and the ethics of the North? In what lunatic academy, this side

of the moon itself, does he deserve a place. Again, with regard to the remedy proposed for the ruinous condition of the slaveholding States, viz. the conversion of their slave labor ers into free, the reviewer asks, 'How shall we make the people of South Carolina willing to give freedom to their bondmen?' If he speaks in the name of the Society, I would reply, 'free your own slaves, it being notorious holders, and no where else. It is perfectly in that you practically hold on to the slave labor system.' If he speaks as a Northern philanthropist, I would reply, 'surely you need not expect to persuade the Carolinians to substitute free for slave labor, by removing the free laborers.'

(To be concluded.)

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING IN LONDON.

The following account of a great Anti-Slavery meeting, in London, on the first day of April last, is extracted from the New-York Observer; and no person can read without emotions of the most conflicting character-exultation at the glorious triumph which must shortly be resounded over the death of British colonial slavery-and humiliation at the scorn and contempt which all other nations feel towards us for our canting hypocrisy, and audacious crime of manstealing. Well may British Christians pour out their tremendous rebukes for our guilt-and their 'indignant expressions' respecting our insulting mockery, and the enormities of slavery! May it be instantly 'frowned from the face of the earth'!

London, April 6, 1833. I did not believe, nor even dream, till I attended a special meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society at Exeter Hall, that the extinction of slavery in all parts of the British empire is so near. But before the meeting had closed, when there was an occasional allusion to the slavery of the United States, and in one instance a tremendous rebuke for the apathy of our citizens on the great subject, as well as their inconsistency, my mortification was extreme; I could not endure the gaze of many eyes, which I knew were turned upon me, and I dropped my head and looked upon the floor for relief; I wished myself away, out of sight and out of mind; and yet I would not have failed to be there for any thing. It was a great treat—a 'feast of fat things' to those who have any sympathy for the oppressed.

It was half past 12 when I arrived, and the meeting was in progress. As I landed on the platform I met the eye of a friend, who beckoned, and gave me a standing position, squeezed among the crowd by himself. To my great surprize I found not only the platform, but the immense hall literally crammed. Mr. Buxton, M. P. and the leading advocate of slaves, Dr. Lushington only being his equal in this kind of notoriety,-was in the middle of a speech.

M. Buxton is a sort of giant in stature, neither handsome nor graceful. He is an wkward speaker too, but he is a matter of fact man; and that in such a cause makes eloquence. He was dealing out facts in bundles, and some new facts. The sympathies of the great assembly were very high, and their cordial reception of the important things was occasionly boisterous.

Mr. Buxton produced a new pamphlet, just published by an Englishman, whose business had led him to Jamaica, in 1832, and who had spent six weeks upon a plantation there. He went out with prejudices in favor of slave-holders; but the atrocities he witnessed in the barbarous treatment of slaves, and the inforfeelings to disclose what he knew on his re-

Mr. Buxton began to read some of the statements; but they were insufferable; the audience could not endure them. 'No more! no more! no more!' was the universal clamor through the hall. 'Where can the pamphlet cry. 'Hatchard, Piccadilly,' was the answer by Mr. Buxton; and he laid the pamphlet on the table, and proceeded to comments, and to other

considerations. It is a sublime sight to see such an assemly, the representatives of an empire, sympathizing so deeply and so powerfully for the oppressions of fellow beings. An old man, who stood near me, of about seventy years, well dressed, with a cocked hat upon his head, was so much affected by these statements, that he sat down, and wept like a child. His whole frame was so agitated, that he required the particular and anxious attentions of a young

And yet all this appeared to be only a soer narrative of the common every-day routine of cruelties, inseparable from such a system of slavery as exists in the West India Islands; and, indeed almost wherever it is found. If the recent accounts of James Stuart, of slavery in our own most Southern States are to be credited, the same cruelties are extensively practised every day on our own soil. The heart of man revolts from the picture, weeping as much for the shame of those who inflict the sufferings, as for the agony of those who

endure them. And all this to demonstrate the same unaltered course, since the late great excitement at Jamaica. Two separate committees of the rolled on almost unchecked. Look for instance House of Commons have been engaged for

thing to the purpose. So we answer Captain | that while I place so little value on the already | have roused the public mind on both topics, munity to a crisis.

You need not be surprised, if within six months it shall be announced to the world. that slavery is abolished from all the colonies of the British empire !- that within that period. the day of universal emancipation, in these limits, shall be fixed! And shall it be, that the British nation shall have done itself this honor, at a time when no one can see the end of slavery in the United States of America! I blushed-and blushed again, when I saw that such was likely to be the fact; and I can never cease to be ashamed! Ever since I have been in Great Britain, I have had more and more occasion to observe, that the virtue of this community on this subject is far in advance of the same feeling in my own country. And yet, there is the specific Declaration of the rights of man, staring upon us, and I had almost said, insulting the world, in the original charter, which asserted our independence It is, at least, and so far, a mockery!

I do not speak from the enthusiasm of the moment and of such a meeting; it was evidently the deliberate and firm conviction of all present, that the time had come for the emancipation of slaves, throughout the British Colonies of the western world. The meeting was most respectable. Lord Suffield, who has been chairman of the committee of investigation for the House of Commons, was also chairman of this meeting; and there was a most respectable representation from both Houses of Parliament on the platform, many of whom took a part in the discussions. Take the whole assembly, a better representative of public opinion could not have been collected. Earl Fitzwilliam, lately succeeding to his father in the House of Lords and to an immense estate, made a most decided and eloquent speech. His son, Lord Milton, M. P. emulated his father's example. Lord Morpeth, M. P. was eloquent as an angel's tongue, and sustained by the loudest and most decided applause I have ever heard in a like assembly The Rev. Mr. Cunningham, author of 'The Velvet Cushion,' Churchman, and the Rev. Mr. Burnett, Independent, were both characteristically eloquent and well sustained. The speakers were numerous and highly animated, and although it was five o'clock before the meeting closed, no one thought of being tired. The tide of public opinion might be seen, in this assembly, rolling onward with irresistible flood, never to ebb, till it shall have washed away the stain of slavery from the British name. It was a perfect demonstration of triumph; and no ministry of the crown can stand, that will not attend to the beating of

this pulse. Doctor Lushington was there. He is not an easy speaker; but he is an energetic one. I had a side view of him, while he was addressing the audience, and I can never forget the impression he made upon me, when he delivered one of his most indignant expressions respecting the enormities of slavery. Were I a painter I would certainly attempt the picture of the assembly, the hall, the platform, the whole scene, from the position I occupied, and above all the man, his face, his eye, his bending forward, his gesture, his all-penetrating look, expressing his full-souled, indignant emotions, with the very sentiment in his mouth! and it ought to be enough to frown slavery from the face of the earth. Yours, &c.

A VOICE FROM YORK, (PA.)

YORK, (Pa.) March 7th, 1833. At a large and respectable meeting of the colored Inhahitants of the Borough of York, held at their church, on the 7th instant, for the purpose of expressing their views in relation to the American Colonization Society-

On motion, Mr. Noah Hooker was appointed President, Mr. H. Clements, Vice Presiand Mr. Island Meads, Secretary.

The house was then called to order, and a of Canterbury. At present, however, 17 prayer was offered up by the Rev. William More. At the request of the meeting, Mr. Stephen Davidge then stated the object of the meeting. Mr. Davidge was followed in a speech by Mr. Zelicher Newman.

The following resolutions, were then on motion of Mr. Newman, seconded by Mr. Meads, unanimously adopted by the meeting. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the American Colonization Society is actuated by the same motives which influenced the mind of Pharaoh when he ordered the male children of the Israelites to be

destroyed. Resolved, That it is the belief of this meeting that the Society is the greatest foe to the free colored and slave population with whom liberty and equality have to contend.

Resolved, That we look upon the man of color that would be influenced by the Society | Crandall herself, and she alone, first con to emigrate to Liberia as an enemy to the cause, and a traitor to his brethren.

Resolved, That although we are the last in expressing our sentiments, we feel the same heart flowing love towards our colored brethren who have long been kept in bondage in these United States of America, which are called the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that many of those who are engaged in this scheme, would be willing, if it were in their power, to place us before the point of of the bayonet and drive us out of existence, so that they may get rid of that dark cloud, as we are termed, which hangs over these United States of America.

Resolved, That it is our belief that we have committed no crime worthy of banishment, and that we will resist all the attempts of the Colonization Society to banish us from this our native land.

Resolved, That we consider ourselves the legitimate sons of America, and therefore have no desire to leave this our native land.

Resolved, That we will not countenance the doctrine of any pretended minister of the gosple, no matter of what profession he may be, we therefore warn all our colored brethren to beware of the false prophets of the Colonization system.

Resolved, That there be a Committee of three appointed to write an address to our colored brethren in Philadelphia, New York and ble substances to be arrested? Answer us market as their chief staple, from 10,000 to infant slavery in the factories of Great Britain; mittee appointed was Mr. Peter Gambrel, Mr. that, Mr. Philosopher, and you tell us some. 15,000 slaves annually! Let it be remarked, and the developments of these examinations. Hamilton Gray and Mr. Island Meads.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be returned to Messrs. William Lloyd Gan. son and Isaac Knapp, and to every friend of emancipation for their benevolent exertions

Resolved, That there be a committee to pointed to elect a Delegate to meet the Ger eral Convention held in Philadelphia on the first Monday in June.

The Committee appointed was Samuel Mars, Sen., | Hamilton Gray, Peter Gambrel, Joshua Brooks, William Welsh, Samuel Johnson Singleton Gray, Bigs Butler, Zelicher Newman William Crawford. Stephen Davidge,

The above committee appoint Mr. Stephe Davidge to be the Delegate to meet the Cos. vention held in Philadelphia.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President, Vice President, and Secretary. NOAH HOOKER, President HEZEKIAH CLEMENTS, Vice Prendent I. MEADS, Secretary.

> [For the Liberator.] THE CANTERBURY AFFAIR

The editor of the Windham County Advetiser, a few weeks ago, copied into his pape a violent and ungentlemanly attack upon Min Crandall, her school, and her friends-preficing it by some remarks of his own, in which he declared his determination to admit article upon both sides of the question. Your readen have seen the article to which I allude, h was copied into a late number of the Liben. tor, and signed 'A friend to the Colonization cause.' As the Advertiser man had come to be so liberal, I immediately sat down and wrote a reply to 'A friend to the Colonization cause '-and sent it to the Advertiser for insertion. It was rejected. I might, if I chope, be severe upon the worthy (?) editor; but

[For the Advertiser.]

will spare him. At the earnest request of

some of Miss C's friends in this region, I seni

the article to you for insertion in the Liberato

MR. EDITOR-Perceiving that you have done what many of your brother editors refine to do, in opening your columns to both side of the question relative to Miss Crandally school, I take the liberty to send you an article for insertion. I have ardently longed to take up my pen in defence of the oppresser to unite my efforts, feeble as they are, with the efforts of those who are striving to di seminate truth and dissipate error; but the press-the press-the free, fearless, indepen dent PRESS-has been closed to me. I have a right, the public has a right to complain of those editors, who refuse to publish on both sides of any deeply interesting subject, when requested to do so; but such there are even in enlightened Connecticut.

You have copied into your last two papers, the articles written by the people of Canterbury in defence of their conduct towards Miss Crandall. I would gladly notice them both at length; but neither my time nor your room will at present admit of it. I shall, therefor, more particularly notice the one last publis ed-dismissing the address of the civil author ity of Canterbury to the Colonization Society with the single remark, that some of its state ments are not true, and that others are high colored for effect; and pledging myself, i called upon, to expose, at some future ti the gross misrepresentations of the gree confine my remarks to the last published are cle. It seems to have been conceived in li terness and brought forth in malignity hate. The author did well not to affix his rename to it-for such an ebulition of spite 11 vulgarity and falschood, would disgrace veriest blackguard on earth. It about coase and cruel expressions, and in gross, doubtless, wilful misrepresentations. notice some of them. The writer charges foundation of the school upon the Aboli ists—asserting that they instigated Mis do the act which has roused to wrath the publicans (?) and christians (?) of Canter What authority has he for this charge? No It is not true, and he knew it was not this benevolent project. No one encourage her in it until she had made known her de to establish such a school. With her sh therefore, must rest the praise or the blank its foundation.

Another falsehood I will notice. 'Afri of the Colonization cause' asserts, that the design of this school and of the Abolition to force the two races to amalgamate. charge is ungenerous—unjust—untrut! author of it knew that he was penning 1 liberate-black lie! Why do the oppose the school resort to falsehood? why do t try to awaken the unholy prejudices of people? why do they so grossly misrepre the motives of Miss C. and her friends, it cause is founded in truth and justice? they add insult to injury? why do they follow the friends of Miss C. with such bitter pe cution, if theirs is the cause of justice? conduct is unworthy of enlightened and Chi tian people—it is cruel! barbarous! health ish !- yet such has been the conduct of # of the people of Canterbury. Oh ship shame! shame! upon those who reset falsehood and insult to prop up tyranny oppression! They are fit tools for the desp but call them not Christians-call them patriots-call them not men!

The article in question abounds in mist ments; but I have only time to mention

nks of this meeting Villiam Lloyd Gand to every friend of evolent exertions in

meeting was dismissed, (Mr. May and Mr.

Buffum, was 'highly surcharged with threats.'

tered or written by man. The anonymous

scribbler would have it go abroad that two re-

gectable gentlemen entered a Town Meeting

Canterbury, and tried to frighten the free-

nea by their 'threats.' Absurd! Did he-

could he, think any one, possessing common

gnse, would believe him? A man who will

unblish such wilful and malicious slanders in

public print, richly deserves to be held up to

blic scorn and detestation! And to crown

the writer subscribes himself 'A friend to

the Colonization cause.' With the Coloniza-

tion Society I have at present nothing to do;

but if it can set the seal of its approbation

mon the efforts of its avowed friend, then is

indeed a different society from what many

good and benevolent men have thought it to

himself as he does, is too obvious to be for a

Roit for the present I have done with the

landerer. When I see men of influence and

of talent leagued with the oppressor, and tram-

pling upon the 'inalienable rights of man,'

turning a deaf ear to all remonstrance—all en-

treaty-I am-I must be indignant. If I have

written with any degree of severity, be this

my apology. No one but myself is responsi-

he for what I have written. I do not 'strike

and conceal the hand that gives the blow.' I

know not who is the author of the article to

which this is a reply; but I know him to be a

LIAR-and if he will come out above his own

proper signature, I will prove him to be so-

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

[For the Liberator.]

SLAVE LABOR.

I am tempted to taste them-how can I forbear ?

To be sure, they were nurtured in slavery's soil,

But yet they were made for our palates, I know,

Or why would the planters such culture bestow ?

And cost the poor laborers anguish and toil;

These cocoas, bananas, and citrons so sweet.

With this nice juicy orange, are really a treat!

To eat them, I 'm certain, can do me no harm,

And mamma only raises a needless alarm.

Thus said little Ann, and beginning to eat,

Was determined on having her holiday treat.

Is the warning I gave you forgotten so soon?

No power to raise in your bosom a sigh?

My dear, said her mother, just entering the room,

told you those fruits, which you valued so much,

Did you think in their culture how many have died,

Those sugars and syrups-you think them so nice

Has borne many thousands away to their graves!

Oh! who for a moment's enjoyment would crave,

Did they think it was mixed with the blood of a slave

The blood of the slave! Oh! mamma, what a thought!

About these fine sweetments that uncle has brought;

You have spoiled my enjoyment, dear mother, to-day.

[From the Juvenile Watchman.]

HARTFORD BENEFICENT SOCIETY

FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

placed them with a kind and respectable wo-

knitting, sewing, and such other branches of

ndustrious and moral education as are suited

to their tender years. When they are of suf-

the ladies who first took charge of them, will

ontinue to feel an interest in their good con-

These little children are very glad to be

sheltered and provided for. They are willing

to learn, and grateful to those who are kind

to them. It is now one year since they have

een taken to this comfortable home. Last

Sunday evening, the Rev. Mr. Davis preach-

ed at his own church a Charity-Sermon for

their benefit. The children were present,

and the audience was so large that many were

The text was in the 10th chapter of Acts,

at the 34th and 35th verses. 'Of a truth, I

perceive that God is no respecter of persons: but in every nation, he that feareth God, and

In the application of the subject, the preach-

er spoke eloquently and impressively of Afri-

can slavery. He mentioned that more than

200 years had elapsed since that quarter of

the globe was made the scene of this iniqui-

tous traffic. He described the cruelty of tear-

ng the poor Africans from their native clime,

m the endearments of their simple home-

e spoke of the horrors of the sombre slave-

yoke of bondage was fastened upon their

necks. This sin, he said, was peculiarly ag-

gravated, in a Government like our own, which

clares that all men are born free and equal,

ossesing as inalienable rights, liberty, and

he pursuit of happiness. In order to recon-

cile this great inconsistence, it had been as-

serted that the Africans were an inferior race.

A fine writer has shrewdly remarked, that

there seems a necessity of maintaining that

they are less than men, or a suspicion would arise, that we are not Christians.' But 3000

years ago, it was not thought so, when Sci-!

ps-and of the miseries endured after the

worketh righteousness, is accepted of him.'

duct and welfare.

unable to obtain seats.

I really can't eat them, pray send them away,

They were raised in a land where the labor of slaves

You would turn with a feeling of horror aside.

Were purchased for us with a horrible price;

Alas! when I place the sweet cup to my lip,

The tears of the Afric are all that I sin

Have the pains and the anguish, the lash and the cry

Though tempting their look-'t was pollution to touch

When such luxuries are offered, so rich and so rare,

WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH.

to the satisfaction of the public at least.

Plainfield, (Ct.) May 3d, 1833.

The motive of the writer, in subscribing

pe a committee apte to meet the Gen. Philadelphia on the ted was lamilton Gray, oshua Brooks,

amuel Johnson, igs Butler, elicher Newman. ppoint Mr. Stephen ite to meet the Conhia. proceedings of this

he President, Vice KER, President, TS, Vice President.

erator.]

RY AFFAIR. lham County Adveropied into his paper nly attack upon Miss her friends-prefaof his own, in which tion to admit articles stion. Your readers which I allude. It mber of the Libera. to the Colonization er man had come to itely sat down and d to the Colonization

e Advertiser for in-I might, if I chose. thy (?) editor; but I earnest request of in this region, I send tion in the Liberator. ertiser.] ing that you have prother editors refuse

lumns to both sides to Miss Crandall's to send you an artiardently longed to e of the oppressede as they are, with are striving to dispate error; but the e, fearless, indepensed to me. I have right to complain of to publish on both sting subject, when uch there are even

our last two papers, people of Canteronduct towards Miss y notice them both time nor your room . I shall, therefore, he one last publishss of the civil author-Colonization Society, nat some of its statenat others are highly pledging myself, if t some future time, ons of the great ones ent, however, I will e last published artien conceived in bitth in malignity and ell not to affix his real bulition of spite and would disgrace the arth. It abounds in ons, and in gross, and resentations. I will he writer charges the upon the Abolitioninstigated Miss C. to sed to wrath the rens (?) of Canterbury. this charge? None. e it was not. Miss

alone, first conceived

No one encouraged

de known her desire

d. With her alone, raise or the blame of ll notice. 'A friend ' asserts, that it is d of the Abolitionists amalgamate.' This njust-untrue! The was penning a de y do the opposers of hood? why do they y prejudices of the grossly misrepresent. d her friends, if their and justice? why do why do they follow h such bitter perse. se of justice? Such lightened and Chris barbarous! heather the conduct of some rbury. Oh shame hose who resort to rop up tyranny and t tools for the despot; ians—call them not

en!

abounds in misstateime to mention on

of two mere. It asserts that the language of ence beamed on the darkened world from those who addressed the people after the town Egypt and Ethiopia, and when the wise men of Greece and Rome went to kindle their torches at the light of Africa. Some have An assertion more unfounded was never utsaid that the ancient Egyptians were not black. Herodotus, the father of history, says 'they were black, with curled hair.' It is exceedingly unjust to decide that they are an inferior race, from any thing that they exhibit among us, while oppressed with slavery, and shut out from all those motives of ambition which arouse the mind to effort and energy.

Mr. Davis expressed strongly his disbelief

of the inferiority of the Africans. 'But,' he added, 'there are probably among this audience, some of a different creed. I expect a liberal contribution from both classes. One having no prejudices to overcome, will, of course, be bountiful. The other are bound to be so, by the injunction of scripture-"Ye, who are strong, ought to bear the infirmities of the weak." This Society have need of aid. They can do only part of what their wishes prompt. Seated with the little group of their adoption, you see one in a different garb. They wish to receive her also, but are not able to defray the expense of her maintenance. Shall she remain, and share with her companions, the benefits of their care? Or shall she return to-morrow, to poverty, to neglect, perhaps to vice and misery? Let the contribution boxes make answer.'

And they did answer faithfully to the zealous exhortations of the man of God. And the poor little child was adopted by those who will endeavor to do her good, both body and soul.

During the exercises of the evening, the following hymn was sung.

Oh, if to Afric's sable race, A fearful debt we justly owe, If Heaven's dread book record the trace Of every deed and thought below

And if for them the Christian's prayer Implore of God to guide and save,
Then let these helpless suppliants share
From mercy's store, the mite they crave—

Touch deep for them the pitying breast, Bid bounty's stream flow warm and free, For who can tell among the blest How sweet their harps of praise may be? Hartford, Monday, May 27, 1883. L. H. S.

BOSTON,

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1833.

DEBATE ON COLONIZATION.

The second discussion between Messrs Finley and Wright, on the merits of the Colonization Society, took place in Bowdoin-street meeting house on Friday afternoon of last week.

Rev. Dr FAY presided, and opened the meeting

Mr FINLEY rose to correct a statement which he had made during the previous discussion. He had said that a quotation made by Professor Wright from the Fifteenth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, was taken from the Appendix to the Report. He now acknowledged his error. Professor Wright was correct and he was wrong. (The extract referred to was the blasphemous assertion of the Board of Managers, that the prejudices against the people of color are 'an ordination of Providence'! No wonder that he wished to rid the Society of the responsibility of having made such an assertion.)

PROFESSOR WRIGHT spoke three quarters of a nour in defence of the following propositions:

1. The operations and publications of the Ameri can Colonization Society tend to perpetuate slavery.

2. The only hope of abolishing slavery lies in pro

mulgating the doctrine of immediate emancipation. We now come to the main question. What we have said before was designed merely to dislodge the Society from one of the outnosts to which it resorts when hard pressed.

It might be expected that a Society, a majority of whose managers are involved in the system of slavery, would deal gently with the evil. Men are not prone to be very faithful in exposing their own guilt. Here was the first error of those northern philanthropists who embarked in the scheme. They made a compre mise with slaveholders to secure the influence of such men as Bushrod Washington, Henry Clay, C. F. Mercer, &c .- men who were guilty of supporting slavery Some ladies in the city of Hartford, thought by their example, and who would of course deprecate it would be an useful charity to take under direct attack upon the system. Is it strange that the their care such little colored children as had Society, under the guidance of such men, should go no parents, or whose parents were unable or adrift in a wrong direction? He would not impeach unwilling to support them. They began with the motives of those who made the compromise; but three girls, of four or five years of age. They might they not have been mistaken? He should discuss principles, and not men. If individuals were nan, where they are comfortably fed and clothed, and will be instructed in reading,

named, it would be merely by way of illustration. When the Society was first formed, the South was ealous of it, from an apprehension that it was a northern scheme for promoting emancipation. But the Society repelled the accusation in the most explicit terms, cient age, they will be placed in families and and declared that it had no such object in view. It even went so far as to acknowledge the right of the masters to hold their slaves. This acknowledgement must extend beyond what are called the legal rights of slaveholders. It was not upon their legal rights that they feared an attack. They were abundantly fortified against all attacks in that shape. But they were afraid that the moral right to hold their slaves would be called in question. On this point they were extremely sensitive. The Society, to quell their fears, had made an unqualified acknowledgement of their right to hold property in human beings, and had disclaimed all intention of disturbing them in their sins. After these avowals, the Society became popular at the South, and slaveholders patronised it for the purpose of ridding themselves of the free people of color, whom they regarded as 'mirrors, reflecting the light of liberty into the dark bosoms of the slaves'! and also for the purpose of keeping the slave population in cheek. Here I'rof. W. read an extract from Mr Archer's speech, published in connexion with the Fifteenth Annual Report, in which he says, the Society will operate as a drain to carry off ' the excess of the slaves beyond the occasions of profitable employment.' Thus it would avert the only remedy which nature had provided!

The Society had manifested, in various ways, the spirit of slavery. It had abused those who had ventured to make a direct attack upon the system. He regretted to say that his opponent had manifested this spirit by travelling out of his way to attack Mr Garrison-that noble-hearted philanthropist, who had braved death at the corner of every street in this city of liberty! who had come out in defiance of public opinion, and at the risk of his life, in defence of human rights! Another individual,* who had the unblushing hardihood to confess that he had been tampered with for the life of Mr Garrison, had made a similar attack He was ashamed that such conduct did not meet with a merited rebuke. Shall we sympathise with Greece and Poland, and applaud those who espouse their

to see bim abused.

The same spirit had been manifested in the manage ment of the Colony. He had reason to believe that the press there was not free-that it was under the control of a party, As an evidence of this, he held up before the audience a paper which had been brought from Liberia by a sea captain. It had been posted up there in one of the streets, and was headed 'No. 3. signifying that it was one of a series of articles. He regretted that he had not time to read it. It was signed 'Junius,' and was not unworthy of the name. It had been refused an insertion in the Liberia Herald.*

Many of the prominent advocates of the Society had confessed that its measures had a tendency to perpetuate slavery. He referred to the African Repository vol. 1, p. 227, where Mr Gurley says expressly, that slaveholders will 'contribute more effectually to the continuance and strength of the system, by removing those now free, than by any or all other methods which can possibly be devised.' And yet the same writer professed to indulge the hope that the Society would tend to abolish slavery! This reminded him of the Satyr, who, when he saw his guest blow his broth to cool it, and his fingers to warm them, bid him be off, because he blowed cold and hot with the same breath.

Are emancipations more frequent now than they were before the formation of the Society? He believ ed the reverse of this was true.† The Revolution gave a shock to slavery, which led to its total abolition in New-England, New-York and Pennsylvania. He believed that the Colonization Society had served to check the spirit of emancipation to which the Revolution gave rise. The system of slavery had recovered from the shock which was given to it by the principles of "76-it was now convalescent, and its rigors were constantly increasing.

Besides, what motive does the Society bring to bear upon the conscience of the master? Suppose it should ask a slaveholder to emancipate; might he not reply There are more already free than you can dispose of why, then, should I increase the number?' Emancipation can only be promoted by direct and powerful appeals to the conscience. The Society makes no such appeal. Shall we walk on tip-toe round the bed on which the slumbering conseience reposes, for fear of awaking it too suddenly? No such course would effect the object. We must preach the naked truth, plainly and pointedly.

The Society pursues a zig-zag course, to pacify slaveholders and quiet their fears. As an evidence of this, he referred to Mr Clarkson's letter to Elliott Cresson, which had been altered for publication in the African Repository. Mr Clarkson based his approbation of the Society upon the understanding that its first object was, to assist in the emancipation of all the slaves.' But Mr Gurley expunged this expression, and represented him as saying that he understood its first object to be, 'to promote the voluntary emigration to Africa of persons of color.' He would say nothing of the motive which led to this alteration; he would let the fact speak for itself. But he would ask, was it fair -was it honorable-thus to alter Clarkson's sentiments? Why not let him speak to slaveholders in his

own language? The Society had shewn a disposition to encourage the expulsion of the colored people, by expressing approbation of the proceedings of Maryland to effect that object. It had hailed the expatriation law of that State as a bright example!

He had but a few minutes to speak upon the second proposition. Slavery had grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength. A powerful remedy was requisite for its overthrow. No physical remedy would answer the purpose. The abolitionists did not advocate the use of physical force. They were peace men, or were fast becoming so. The remedy which they proposed was a powerful moral influence.

But what is meant by immediate emancipation? It means that the slaves should no longer be regarded as property; that they should be immediately restored to the enjoyment of their inalienable rights, and treated according to the requirements of the law of love. This was the doctrine of the Abolitionists. They believed that such was the duty and obligation of the masters. But they did not expect to abolish slavery at a blow. any more than ministers expected to convert the world at once, by preaching the duty of immediate repentance. If he had time, he should show in his rejoinder, that immediate emancipation was practicable and safe.

MR FINLEY spoke an hour in reply. We wish to do him justice, and therefore take the following abstract of his remarks from the Recorder, to which we append a few notes.

He had received, he said, from his friend Prof. W. severe, and he must acknowledge, a merited rebuke for the terms in which he had spoken of that 'distinguished philanthropist,' Mr. Garrison. He had been wrong. He owed an apology to Prof. W. and to the audience. But, although he would not attempt to justify or excuse what he had said-he knew it was wrong and regretted that such terms had escaped him—yet he must be permitted to say a word by way of extenu-tion. He then referred to what Mr. Garrison had said in the Liberator and in public addresses, not only of the cause and its supporters, but of himself personally representing him as the agent of southern slave drivers, and even accusing him of plotting to sell a little girl into slavery, because she would not go to Liberia. And now, on leaving the country, he had put his paper into the hands of one who had held him (Mr. F.) up before this community, as a buffoon, a blackguard and a liar. This he said, not in justification, but in extenuation of his fault, in speaking as he had done of that 'distinguished philanthropist and gentleman.'

His opponent had mentioned reasons to suspect that the press was shackled at Liberia—just as it was in America! He had looked at the paper referred to. It appeared to be an attack on the government of the

He now came to the question-which was, as his opponent said, the great point, after all. Coloniza-tionists were called the friends of slavery; and as proof that they were so, it is said that they denounced the illustrious philanthropists who have the valor to publish in Boston philippics against slavery in South-Carolina. But nothing was said against them by Colonizationists as long as they attended to their business as anti-slavery men. The two parties agreed on the principles of anti-slavery. The Colonization Society was founded on those principles. The complaint was, not that their opponents denounced tyranny, but that they seemed to hate the tyrants; and that they had waged war against the Society for shaking hands with such men as Mercer and Clay—men, who, though slaveholders, had been known as zealous emancipa-tionists for 20 years. He would mention a few facts to show the aspect of the Society a little further south.

* This article was published in the Liberator, Vol. 3,

† The reader will find some valuable statistical in formation on this point, on the first page of this paper This assertion of Mr. Finley's is not true. ch accusation has been brought against him by Mr

Garrison. If we may be permitted to bring the truth in evi dence, we stand ready to substantiate all that we have said concerning Mr. Finley. The Recorder has omitted a vulgar remark which Mr F. made here in relation to the present editor of the Liberator.

V Here Mr Finley threw the paper behind him in the pulpit, with a sneer and a contemptible nasal twang, peculiar to himself,

and philanthropy.] His proposal was at once and decidedly rejected. But the Society went on and gained friends. Some began to go over from the Abolition Society. The friends of the latter resolved on greater efforts and more active measures. They formed the plan of holding Biennial Conventions at Washington, the seat of the Colonization Society's operations. At the first of these conventions held there, a committee the first of these conventions held there, a committee was appointed to report on the best means of abolishing slavery. The Report was made, recommending Foreign Colonization! The Report was adopted; the Convention thus committed a felo de se, and nothing had been heard of it from that day to this. This was a great triumph over prejudice. All were, won over who were worth winning over—he spoke of the members of the Abolition, not of the Anti-Slavery Society.

Mr. Archer's speech had been quoted. He did not know why Mr. A.'s opinion should be regarded as proof. [This subject is mentioned again below.] It was that the Society had become popular. Its agents could discuss the subject of slavery in slaveholding States. He had himself done it from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and from the Chesapeake to the Gulf of Mexico. In all the slaveholding States, before thousands of masters and hundreds of slaves at a time, he had advocated the Society as the means of abolishing slavery. He had urged its claims on that ground

ainly.
But the society was accused of upholding slavery by its publications. In these it was argued that its operations would tend to abolish slavery by removing the obstacles to emancipation. His opponent thought it could have no effect in that way. But Christianity would have abolished slavery long since but for differ-ence of color—as it had done in Europe. And that obstacle the Society overcomes. Among the early publications of the Society was a letter from the late Gen. Harper, in which it was maintained that the Society would, 'beyond all question, abolish slavery. letter was referred to a committee, consisting Messrs, Mercer, Clay and others, and on their recommendation published officially as embodying the Society's views and expectations. All the annual reports, he said, recommended the plan as calculated to abolish slavery. He referred to a speech of Mr. Breckenridge before the Kentucky Society, in which it was advocated in the strongest and most unequivocal terms as an anti-slavery Society-a speech from which Mr. Garrison had picked an extract to prove it the reverse The address was published by order of State Society and copied into the African Repository; and when it reached Georgia, it was in one place on the point of being condemned with Mr. Garrison's Thoughts, as an incendiary publication.

He should like to show, as he might, the influence

of the operations and publications of the Society in the several States, had he time and strength. He would refer to Maryland. What had they done there? Three years ago he visited that State as an agent, and urged his usual anti-slavery arguments. He was told that he was ahead of public sentiment. But how long after was it, when a Legislative committee recommended a large appropriation for Colonization on the very same ground. He was agent of that committee; and in his addresses, &c. in that capacity, dwelt almost exclusively on the plan as a means of slavery. The masters used to let their slaves leav their work in the day time to hear such addresses. T show the state of public feeling he related an anecdote A negro whom he had found unwilling to emigrate, afterwards came to him and said he was con Not,' said he, 'by your arguments; but I find that all the friends of the colored people in ____approve what you say, while old Duke [a notorious slave deal er] has been as mad as the deuce ever since you delivered your address.'-

Mr. F. stated several facts illustrating the influence of the Society and showing how it is regarded by the Southern advocates of slavery. When he arrived in Augusta, about 40 slaves, liberated by the late Dr. B. and on their way to Liberia, were encamped in the neighborhood. He called on a distinguished gentle-man and mentioned his object. The gentleman begged him to say nothing about it, and gave as a reason the prevalent spirit of emancipation, which was so ng that they had to make laws against it. Discussion was feared on that account, and not for any apprehended influence on the slaves. The presence of these negroes of Dr. B. he said, was a lecture in favor of emancipation. The example was contagious; operated on 'squeamish consciences,' and guarded against by law. Mr. B.'s heirs, Mr. F. re-marked, had institututed a suit for the slaves, on the ground that emancipation was illegal; but the court decided in favor of the blacks—whose freedom was secured only because the Society had opened the way,
—removed the obstacles. Another fact he would
mention, as an offset to Mr. Archer's speech. Having
explained his views at Raleigh, N. C. an intelligent and influential gentleman met him with objections like these:—'Sir, I have been an advocate and patron of the Colonization Society for ten years; but now I have done with it forever. It is an emancipation Society. It is of no use to say that you only aim to remove the free. If you will bind the free, hand and foot, and off, very well. But when and give such descriptions of Liberia, and speak as you do of emancipation, you know the effect well enough A minister hears you, who has slaves, and whose conscience will hardly permit him to retain them. Your address will very likely turn the scale. And then his example will operate; and he will preach emaucipa-tion; and people of 'squeamish consciences' will be induced to do as he has done;—till by and by we who have no consciences on the subject shall be obliged to emancipate for very shame's sake.'—He might relate such facts till sun down. Such were the opposers of Colonization at the South. Shall the friends of freedom, and humble Christians, strike hands with infidels

Mr. F. was permitted, he said, by the courtesy of is opponent to recur to a subject which he had pass over the preceding day—the sale of spirits in the Colony. He was sorry that such a traffic existed there—as he was that it existed in Boston. But the Colony had done much to promote temperance in all that part of Africa. At least 5000 slaves used to be carried every year from what is now Liberia; and ardent spirit and implements of war were the principal articles used in the purchase of them. That traffic was broken up. There was not a more temperate community on the globe than the Colonists—unless it may be in some parts of the Sandwich Islands. The Society had done what they could to promote temper-They had appealed to the Colonists and to the The price of a retailer's license was \$300-

so high that no grogshop was to be found in the Colo-ny. A duty of fifty per cent ad valorem was imposed on spirits imported; but the colonists complained so loudly that it was necessary to reduce it to 25 per cent. The Society could not put a stop to the traffic by law. A clergyman in Philadelphia lately referred to this traffic as a reason why he could not support the Society. He was reminded that a leading member of is own church sent to Liberia half the spirit that was brought there; and was asked whether it could reaonably be expected that the temperance reformation should have made more progress in a community made up of people of color from this country, many of them ignorant and not a few just let loose from slavery, than in the heart of one of the best men in one of the best churches in America.

Mr. F. concluded by referring to the objection that the operations of the Society were too slow, and comparing it in that respect with the anti-slavery efforts of its opposers. The Colonization Society had actually emancipated about 1000—had awakened inquiry, and undermined the system. The Anti-Slavery Society claimed, in their report, to have emancipated one slave boy,—one, however, who had, notwithstanding, eturned with his mistress to Cuba.

PROFESSOR WRIGHT then spoke fifteen minutes, which closed the debate. In relation to the traffic in ardent spirits at Liberia, he had only stated facts as they existed. He did not pretend to say who was responsible for it, but he contended that while the traffic ontinued, the colony would be of no benefit to Africa. He then alluded to the testimony of Gov. Mechlin, that many of the emigrants were ' the lowest and most abandoned of their class.' He also referred to extracts taken from the manuscript journal of Capt. Abels, who had been employed in conveying emigrants to the Epitaph on John Jack; Donations.

cause; while we treat with contempt those who defend the rights of the poor in our own country? If Mr Garrison is guilty, let him be tried; but let us not consent to see him abused.

Soon after its organization, the Secretary (the late Mr. Caldwell) visited Philadelphia, to secure, if possible, the co-operation of the Abolition Society of that city—[then the most prominent in the country, and supported by many gentlemen distinguished for their talents ber of the Liberator, on the responsibility of Mr C. W.

The said of his opposed to the same as published in a recent number of the Liberator, on the responsibility of Mr C. W. Dennison of New-York. He said if his opponent had treated the subject of emancipation at the south as ightly as he had done here, it was not strange that he was not molested. The truth might be told in such a way as to nullify its influence. There was another way of telling it, which always proved that the speaker meant what he said; and if his zeal even boiled over, he would be forgiven. He quoted the eloquent language of Brougham. 'Tell me not of rights,' &c. as a specimen of that kind of moral influence which the Abolitionists designed to wield. This passage, he said, had been quoted as Mr Garrison's by an individual who wished to sustain against him the charge of fanaticism! But it was a noble sentiment. Let it be promulged in the cradle of liberty, and throughout the country, until 'the oppressed go free.'

WONDERFUL!

The editor of the Mercantile Journal, alluding to the recent discussion between Messrs. Wright and Finley, says:

'We attended that debate from beginning to end, and since the subject is stated, we cheerfully take this and since the subject is stated, we cheerfully take this occasion to say—what is believed to be the general impression of those who heard it—that Professor impression of those who heard it—that Professor Wright conducted his share of it with a degree of courand candor, which gave him eminent credit even with the party who altogether disapprove of his senti-ments. The exceptions to this were few and slight, and we think on the whole not more considerable than those which were fairly chargeable to his opponent.'

How magnanimous! No doubt the Colonizationists vould be very glad to square accounts in this way! But they cannot atone for Mr. Finley's slander and abuse, by heartless acknowledgements of the candor of his opponent. Professor Wright needs not their recommendation, and they may as well keep their soft soan to themselves.

Professor Wright has left us. He labored assiduously while here. His able addresses were received with warm approbation by all the friends of the cause, and we believe they made a deep impression upon the minds of many, who have heretofore been opposed to the principles and measures of the Anti-Slavery Society. His last address was delivered in the Rev. Dr Jenks' meeting house last Sabbath evening. The house was full to overflowing, and multitudes went away, who were unable to find an entrance.

RESULT OF THE DISCUSSION.

Our readers will naturally inquire, what is the result of the late discussion? We assure them that the effect has been good. It has made many converts to the Abolition cause. Mr Finley, although he conducted himself better here than in New York, was nevertheless ungentlemanly and abusive. We have more to say on this head next week.

We have on hand a mass of valuable natter, which we shall publish as soon as we can find room. The crowded state of our columns, compels us to omit several editorial nofices and many communications.

MARRIED—In this city, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. Dr. Sharp, Mr. Juba Randolph to Miss Rebecca Fitch.

List of Letters received at the office of the Liberator, since our last paper was issued.

Rev. Nathaniel Paul, Bristol, (Eng.); Eli Jazzard, Buffalo, N. Y. : Arnold Buffum, Philadelphia, Pa.; S. P. Dole, Wilbraham Mass.; G. W. Benson, Providence, R. I.; Franklin Williams, New London, Ct.; Charles Sprague, East Stoughton, Mass.; H. E. Benson, Providence R. I.; James Hambleton, Spruce Vale, Ohio; I. B. Thomas, Plymouth, Mass.; Rev. S. J. May, Brooklyn, Ct.

CONCERT.

HE Union Musical Association, of Philadelphia, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they will give a Concert of Sacred Vocal and Instrumental Music, at the First African Presbyterian Church, South 7th Street, on Wednesday Evening, June 12th. ORDER OF THE CONCERT-PART I.

1. Marseilles Hymn.

2. See, the conquering hero comes.

3. Solo. 'Tis Liberty, dear liberty alone. 4. Duett. O come, ever smiling liberty.

5. Chorus. Lead on, Judah disdains the galling load of hostile chains .. 6. Duett & Chorus. Hail Judea, happy land.

7. Solo. There's nothing true but heaven.
8. Solo & Chorus. The Marvellous Works. 9. Recitation & Air. Sound the Trumpet. 10. Chorus. The Heavens are Telling, &c.

PART II. 1. Recitation & Air. On Mighty Wings.

2. Chorus. To the Cherubim and Seraphim. 3. Solo. Go let me Weep. 4. Duct & Chorus. Glory in Excelleis.

5. Burst ye Emerald Gates.

6. Recitation, Air & Chorus. The Multitude

of Angles. 7. Solo. In Native Worth. 8. Finale. Grand Hallelujah Chorus, From

Handel's Oratorio of the Messiah. MORRIS BROWN, JR. Conductor. FRANCIS JOHNSON, Leader of the Orchestra.

Tickets 25 cents. To be obtained at C. Gillmore's, and at the door on the evening

f the performance. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock. Philadelphia, June 4, 1833.

THE ABOLITIONIST.

No. VI. Vol. I .- For June. THIS DAY published, The Abolitionist, or Record of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society. EDITED BY A COMMITTEE. Contents. The late John Kenrick, Esq.;

A Roman Death; Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury; The American Colonization Society; Letter from Mr. Buxton; Patriotism and Benevolence of the Colonization Society; Paxton's Letters on Slavery; Slavery in South Carolina; New Anti-Slavery Societies; National Anti-Slavery Society; Advantages of Paid Labor; Mr. Garrison; To the Hibernia;

LITERARY.

A VOICE FROM MOUNT AUBURN. BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

A voice from Mount Auburn! a voice!-and it said, Ye have chosen me out as a home for your dead; From the bustle of life ye have rendered me free; My earth ye have hallowed-henceforth I shall be A garden of graves, where your loved ones shall rest! O, who will be first to repose on my breast?

'I now must be peopled from life's busy sphere; Ye may roam, but the end of your journey is here. I shall call! I shall call! and the many will come From the heart of your crowds to so peaceful a home The great and the good, and the young and the old, In death's dreamless slumbers, my mansions will hold.

To me shall the child his loved parent resign; And mother, the babe at thy breast must be mine! The brother and sister for me are to part, And the lover to break from each tie of the heart; I shall rival the bridegroom and take from his side, To sleep in my bosom, his beautiful bride.

'And sweetly secure from all pain they shall lie Where the dews gently fall and the streams ripple by While the birds sing their hymns, amid air-harps, that sound

Through the boughs of the forest trees whispering around.

And flowers, bright as Eden's, at morning shall spread And at eve drop their leaves o'er the slumberer's bed! But this is all earthly! while thus ye enclose A spot where your ashes in peace may repose-Where the living may come and commune with the dead.

With God and his soul, and with reverence tread On the sod, which he soon may be sleeping below,-Have ye chosen the home where your spirit shall go Shall it dwell where the gardens of Paradise bloom And flowers are not opening to die on the tomb? With the song of an angel, a vesture of light, Shall it live in a world free from shadow and blight; Where the waters are pure, from a fount never sealed And the secrets of heaven are in glory revealed?

'A day hastens on,-and an arm then shall break The bars of the tomb,-the dread trump shall awake The dead from their sleep in the earth and the sea, And, 'Render up thine!' shall the sound be to me! Prepare for that hour, that my people may stand Unawed by the scene at the Judge's right hand!

[From the London Athenæum.] THE WIND IN THE WOODS.

'Tis a pleasant sight, on a vernal day, When shadow and sun divide the heaven, To watch the south wind wake up for play-Not on the sea where ships are riven, Not on the mountain, 'mid rain and storm, But when earth is sunny and green and warm, O woodland wind, how I love to see Thy beautiful strength in the forest tree!

Lord of the oak, that seems lord of the wild, Thou art shaking his crown and thousand arms With the ease of a spirit, the glee of a child,

And the pride of a woman who knows her charms; And the poplar bends like a merchant's mast, His leaves, though they fall not, are fluttering fast; And the beach, and the lime, and the ash-crowned hil Stirs to its core at thy wandering will.

The pines that uprear themselves dark and tall, Black knights of the forest so stately and old, They must bow their heads when they hear thy call; Aye, bow like the lily, those Horsemen bold; And every tree of the field or bower, Or single in strength, or many in power, Quiver and thrill from the leaf to the stem, For the unseen wind is master of them!

It is gallant play; for the sun is bright, And the rivulet sings a merrier song; The grain in the meadow waves dark and light As the trees fling shade, or the breeze is strong. And over the hills, whether rocky or green, Troops of the nounday ghosts are seen; The lovely shadows of lovelier clouds, With the gleam of the mountain amongst their crowds.

The birds as they fly scarce use their wings, They are borne upon those of the wind to-day; And their plumes are ruffled, like all green things, And flowers, and streams, by his noisy play. One hour-and valley, and wood, and hill,

May be sleeping and shining all bright and still; Not a wave, not a leaf, not a spray in motion, Of all which now looks like a vernal ocean ;-Beautiful that ;-yet I love to see Thy strength, O wind, in the forest tree!

[From the Vermont Chronicle.] THE CUP OF INTEMPERANCE. ' Away! away! there's blood upon thy brim.' No, offer not the cap to me, I would not see its flow; Its dark and poison'd brim I'll flee, Its guilt I may not know. Think'st thou because in youth I'm sad, And bitter thoughts are mine. And life in sombre robe is clad.

That I shall seek the wine? What though my cherish'd hopes are fled, And now this heart is sere; What though these eyes no more shall shed The bitter, scalding tear; What though a Simoon's withering blight Hath swept it o'er my soul;

Would'st that I cease to feel its might By draining deep the bowl? Why tempt the burning lips to taste The poison lurking there ? Why make this heart an utter waste,

A dwelling for despair ? What if this scorch'd and fever'd brain Shall wild with anguish grow; Shall I the wildering wine-cup drain To quench its fire ? O, no !

Though grief hath set her Cain-like mark Upon my youthful brow, And life's bright scenes to me are dark. Uncheering in their glow; The soul to wasting fires a prey, The child of misery. And sorrow o'er life's rugged way My portion still shall be;

Though life hath little joy for me, And friends I loved are gone; And while I brave this stormy sea, I feel that I'm alone; Though life's pale glimmering lamp is dim, And soon will set in night, The cup with blood upon its brim, Shall never quench its light.

HARP OF THE HILLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FOREIGNER'S ACCOUNT OF PRESIDENT Jackson. The President generally attends this (the Rev. Mr. Post's Presbyterian) church. His seat is nowise distinguished from the others in the church. He was attended by his family, among whom was a handsome-looking female, whom I understood to be Mrs. Donelson, his niece. Nothing struck me more than seeing him mixing in the passages of the church with the rest of the congregation as a private individual, and conversing with such of them as he knew on going out, without the slightest official assumption. He bowed to Mr. Kennedy in the seat where I was.

The President has very little the appearance or gait of a soldier, as I have been accustomed to see them. He is extremely spare in his habit of body,-at first sight not altogether unlike Shakspeare's starved apothecary -but he is not an ungenteel man in manner and appearance; and there are marks of good humor, as well as of decision of character, in his countenance.

Mr. Smith, of New-York, a gentleman who holds a high office in the department of the treasury at Washington, and to whom I had a letter of introduction, proposed to me, on the day I delivered it, that I should accompany him to pay a visit to General Jackson. He requested me, on leaving him, to return at one o'clock, when he would have the pleasure of introducing me. In the mean time I returned to the hotel and put on my best coat.

We found no guards at the door of the palace. A porter opened the door, when we ascended the steps, and a single servant ushered us into a plainly, but comfortably furnished, large parlor, at the fireside of which the President, and General Macomb, the commanderin-chief of the army of the United States, and General Atkinson were seated. The President rose as soon as he observed our entrance. and advanced towards us. Mr. Smith introduced me as a stranger travelling through the country, and at present on my way to the southern parts of it. The President took my hand, expressing himself with frankness as glad to see me; and turning to General Macomb and Atkinson, introduced me severally to those gentlemen. Some private conversation then took place between the President and the Generals, after which they departed.

The President again said he was happy he had the pleasure of seeing me, and entered familiarly into conversation, in the course of which I took occasion to express to him the great gratification it afforded me to have an opportunity of witnessing, in the course of my travels through the United States, the happiness and prosperity of the people, certainly the best educated, fed, and clothed in the world. The President answered, that he was much pleased to hear this. He had not been in Europe, which he regretted, but his conviction from all that he had learned, was the

After some further conversation with the President, especially respecting my journey to the south, in which he recommended to me not to leave the American continent without being in the State of Tennessee, and at Nashville, we took our leave. I need hardly say, that my reception seemed to me to be exactly what it ought to have been from the chief magistrate of such a republic, easy, unaffected and unreserved, and at the same time not wanting in dignity .- Stuart's Three Years in

Yankee vs. Yankee .- In the good old times when 'Plymouth Colony' was truly the 'land of steady habits,' there occasionly sprung up a volatile, fun loving character, whose habits and disposition formed a striking contrast with the upright and consciencious bearings of the cold and formal Puritians. An anecdote of two farmers of this class, living near each other. will afford an apt illustration of the text: one was possessed of some dozen fine sheep, who having a decided antipathy to confinement, would sometimes trespass on the enclosures of their neighbor. He having caught them in one of these overt acts, determined to inflict summary vengeance on them and their owner. With this intention he proceeded to catch them, and running his knife through one of their hind legs, between the tendon and the bone, immediately above the knee joint, put the other through the hole. In this condition the woolly flock decamped, leaving one quarter less tracts than when they came.

The feeder of the sheep kept his own counsel; and soon after his neighbor's hogs having broken or dug into his enclosure, he took advantage of this opportunity for retaliation, by cutting their mouths from ear to ear. In this way the four footed grunters rather chop fallen as may be supposed, made their way to their own quarters. The owner of the swine made his appearance in a great rage, declaring that his hogs were ruined, and that he would have redress. His neighbor made answer, that he was not the cause-' For,' said he, 'the fact is, my friend, I didn't cut open them 'ere hog's mouths, but seein' my sheep running on three legs, they split their mouths

Ventriloquism .- One evening last week, Mr Newman, the ventriloquist, who has been performing at Beverly for some time, was spending the evening with a few friends at an inn, when a farmer who had been paying ardent devotions to jolly Bacchus, determined to make one of the party, which he did, and was so de-lighted that in order to keep it up to the last, he said he should stop all night, and accordingly ordered the boot-jack. This was by no means agreeable, to the company, one of whom intimated, in a whisper to the ventriloquist, that the obtrusive guest, who had a large family, had just buried his wife. The bootjack was brought, and one brawny foot uncased, when the farmer was horror struck by the sound of a feeble feminine voice, crying apparently from the boot, 'O John, I little thought you could have forgotten me so soon, and thus neglect my children!' On hearing this appeal, John started, grouned and muttered prayers, and protested that he would never get drunk any more. When he had recovered from his fright and had ascertained that his boot was gentleman immediately replied, 'therein contenantless, he pulled it on, and rode quietly home.—English paper.

PRESENCE OF MIND. A writer in the Hartford Courant relates the following circumstance, illustrating the firmness and prudence of a young female during a recent insurrection among the convicts in the State Prison at Wethersfield. Miss Lucy Bascom, the person to whom I allude, is about eighteen years of age, the daughter of an indigent respectable widow, who officiates as Matron in the female apartments. Occupying a part of the building remote from the guard, indeed from any protector whatever, they were roused from their slumbers at midnight by the appalling cry of one of the female convicts, that the prisoners were out of their cell, and were fast working their way into their unprotected dwelling; instead of shrieking and fainting, in view of their defenceless, exposed situation, or of secreting themselves, which they might have done, and abandon the prison with its inmates to their fate, the daughter with the consent of her mother courageously ascended the wall, sixteen feet in height, and with a rapid, resolute step, proceeded from the western to the eastern extremity of the building, roused the guard from their sleep, and apprised them of their danger.

BALLOON ASCENSION. Mr. Durant, the celebrated gronaut, made an ascent from Castle Garden, New-York, on Wednesday, rising to the height of 16,000 feet, or upwards of three miles above the earth. His balloon measured nearly 100 feet in circumference. The following is an abstract of his journal.

Started at 4 minutes after 5 o'clock; in 2 m. lost sight of the earth—in 6 m. had risen to the top of the clouds-clear sunshine-continued to rise 39 m .- attained an adjudged altitude of 16,000 feet, or three miles-the heat increased the first 6 m .- at the greatest altitude the cold was intense-let out one anchor with two or three hundred feet of cord-at 32 m. after 6 again touched the upper surface of the clouds-could hear, the roar of the surf and judged was over the Atlantic or Sound-4 m. after heard crows-at 6, 39 heard birds singing-1 m. after saw the the earth-was over a cluster of trees-threw out a bag of ballast-in less than a minute anchor struck in a grass field on the farm of R. Morris, Esq. 11 miles from City Hall-folded balloon in safety, and started for home-arrived in this city about half past 9 Thursday morning.

SLANDER. He who can choke the sweetest flowers of social love and taint them with disease-or in the paradise of earthly bliss, where the plants of virtue flourish, spread the blight and mildew of desolation, hatred and distrust; who can crush his neighbor's fame to dust and build on its ruins-who can write infamy upon the brow of others to prove his own purity-is neither man nor beast-but a heartless fiend. Those who have seen their dearest interest tampered with-who have known what it is to have the priceless gem of a good name sullied by the poisonous breath of cold, unpitying slander—these best can say that he has no heart. If the lightning's flash ever darts from heaven to strike the guilty down, it will blast the hopes of murderers such as these.

A Royal Kiss .- The Middletown (Conn.) Sentinel gives the following anecdote of the present King of England:—The Prince, when in Boston several years ago, called at a bar-ber's shop to get shaved. After the operation, he took the liberty to kiss the barber's pretty wife, stating to her, you can now say that you have been kissed by one of the Royal blood. Upon which the barber seized him by the colar, pushed him to the door, and then gave him a hearty kick in the rear, telling him that he could now say that he had had a royal kick from one of the republican blood. He was probably more careful in kissing Yankee women afterwards.

Young Ladies for Sale .- In one of the Calcutta newspapers, the following advertisment appeared-Be it known that six fair and pretty young ladies, with two sweet and engaging young children, lately imported from Europe, having the roses of health blooming on their cheeks, and joy sparkling in their eyes, possessing aimiable manners, and highly accomplished, are to be raffled for, next door to the British Gallery. Scheme tickets at twelve ru-pees each. How shamefully they treat young adies in Calcutta .- World of Fashion.

A genteel looking fellow bargained with a London shop keeper for as much lace as would reach from one of his ears to the other, for a mere trifle; the fellow put down the money, saying 'one ear is here-the other is nailed to the pillory in Bristol. I fear you have not so much by you, therefore I will take what you have on the counter, and trust that the rest will be provided with all possible expedition.'

A wag sometime ago, advertised a carriage to perform without horses with only one wheel. and invited all curious mechanics to see it. Many members of the society of arts attended and in their ardor of expectation were shewn a wheel-barrow.

A bad character better than none .- 'Sir,' observed a publican, of Doncaster, to a man notorious for never speaking truth, 'you have ta-ken away my character.' 'How so?' said the other, 'I never mentioned your name in my life.'-' No matter for that,' rejoined Boniface, before you came here, I was reckoned the greatest liar in the place.

Interesting Calculation.—The New York Journal of Commerce shows that the quantity of rum, imported into this country for the last 43 years would supply a canal 68 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 4 feet deep! The quantity imported is 214,434,342 gallons. All this has been drank in the United States. How many widows and orphans has it made! How much poverty-suffering-disease-crime-

A conceited fellow introducing his friend into company, said, Gentlemen I assure you he is not so a great a fool as he seems.' The sists the difference between me and my friend.

MORAL.

THE SABBATH.

It is the day of rest!-Let earth retire And leave my thoughts, eternal God, to thee. Let my dull heart, this sacred morning, be Warm'd by thy grace and touch'd with heavenly fire Softly the Sabbath-bell is heard afar,

Like mercy's summons to a feast of love ;-On to the house of prayer the suppliants move, To tell their wants to him whose sons they are. Vain is the sculptur'd roof-the long drawn aisle-Vain music's tone, and vain the silken vest:

That worshipper, and he alone, is blest, On whose rapt soul the Spirit deigns to smile Yet do the Sabbath's joys but dimly show The bliss of that bright world to which we hope to go.

[For the Liberator.] TEMPTATION RESISTED.

An interesting boy of about seven years of age, on entering school, a short time ago, came to me and said, 'Miss -, a woman in the street gave Frederic and Amelia, (his brother and a little girl who came to school with him) each an apple, but I took them both from them and put them in the cart.' 'Why did you take them from them?' said I. 'Because they did not belong to the woman,' said he,' 'she took them out of a cart that stood in the street, and after she had given them to us, she ran away, and I knew she had broken the eighth commandment.' I then asked him what it was? 'Thou shalt not steal,' said he, with earnestness. The children to whom the apples were given, being considerably younger than he was, I asked him if they did not cry when he took them from them? 'No,' said he, 'I told them they were stolen.'

This was more than I expected from one so young, and I could only clasp him to my bosom and imprint on his forehead a kiss of affection; breathing a wish that those who scruple not to buy and sell innocent men, women and children, knowing them to have been stolen, would learn a lesson from the example of this ZELMIRE. little colored boy.

Boston, May 23, 1833.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Advice to Church Members: or Sketches of Human Nature; comprising useful hints relating to the duties and difficulties that occur in the intercourse of Christians with one another and with the world. By WILLIAM INNES, Minister in Edinburgh. Revised from the Edinburgh edition. Boston: James Loring, 1833, pp. 264.

An excellent work! It should be read by every professor of religion. Take the following chapter, on an important subject, as a specimen of the style and spirit of the writer:

A VIEW OF THE DECEITFULNESS OF THE HEART. It is impossible to enumerate the various ways in which the deceitfulness of the human heart appears. One of these, however, which is not uncommon, consists in men's indulging themselves in a considerable degree of devotedness to the world, under the guise of increasing their wealth, with a view to employ it in the service of God.

It is indeed very manifest, that property in the possession of a Christian, is a valuable means of usefulness. By the judicious application of it, he may be instrumental in extensively advancing the interests of the Messiah's kingdom. It is this that gives so plausible, and so apparently Christian an aspect, to a desire to add to our wealth, with the view of promoting such an object. But much watchfulness is here requisite. Though we set out with this object, and in some measure continue o keen it in view : yet in the act of adding to our property, we may materially injure our own spiritual interests. The business of the world may so completely engross our thoughts, that no method of applying that property, after it is acquired, however well intended, or actually useful, will compensate for that inordinate occupation of mind about the things of the present life, which we may have indulged

in the act of obtaining them. Christians possessed of property, ought to be very careful in the conscientious application of it. It is a valuable talent entrusted to them, and they must at last give an account of the use they have made of it. But as the world is one of the most formidable foes which Christians have to encounter; as it has a perpetual tendency, in one way or another, to seduce our thoughts from those objects which ought supremely to occupy them; we ought to be not the less on our guard against its ensnaring influence, though, like the arch enemy of human happiness, it should transform itself into an angel of light; though it should solicit our pursuit, under the plausible form of employing what we acquire of it, in the service

A Help to acquaintance with God. By JAMES SHERMAN, Minister of Castle Street Chapel, Reading, Eng. Boston: James Loring, 1833, pp. 177.

This is another interesting book, which we confidently recommend to all those who love pure Christianity, and who would know the happiness of 'walking with God.'

REMOVAL.

JAMES G. BARBADOES RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from No. 56 to

NO. 26, BRATTLE STREET, where he still solicits their patronage, and is grateful for past favors.

He has now on hand, for sale, a variety of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING AND FANCY GOODS, viz.-Velvet and Bombazine Stocks, Linen

Dickeys, Suspenders, &c. Also, a few dozen of Emerson's Razor Strops-D. Ritter's do.-Fancy Soap and Cologne. &c. &c. Clothing cleansed and repaired in the neat-

est manner, cheap for cash or barter. (F All kinds of clothing bought and sold. March 16. tf

JOHN B. PERO. NOS. 2 & 3,

(Rear of Dock Square, near the City Tavern) HAS on hand the following articles, which he offers to sell (wholesale or relail) to cheap as can be bought elsewhere, viz: Double distilled Lavender, Elliot's Silver Steel do

do, Extra Cologne, Florida Water, Honey Water, Bear's Oil, Antique do., Cocoa Nut do., Ward's Vegetable do., Milk of Roses, Otto of Rose, Powder Puffs,

zors, Rodgers and Son do.,

Superior French Hair Powder, Hair Brushes, Shaving do., Clothes do., Toothe do. Shaving Boxes, Snuff do., Wade and Butcher's Ra-

Scissors & Curling Tongs, English Dressing Combs, Pocket do., Fine Ivory do. Emerson's Razor Strops Emerson's Razor Strops, Pomroy's do. do., Ritner's do. do., Calf-skin Pocket Books & Wallets, Stocks, Cravats & Sig. ners, Gloves and Suspenders Gloves and Suspenders, Linen Collars & Bosons Superior Duth Hones, Warren's Blacking. Day and Martin's do., Bell's Paste do., Silver Pencil Cases, Silver Pencil Cases, Toothe Powder, Magnifying Glasses, Top Pieces & Curls, Hair Pins, &c. &c.

WILBERFORCE HOUSE. FRANCIS WILES respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that his House, No. 152, Church-street, is still open for the accommodation of genteel persons of color with

BOARDING AND LODGING.

F Grateful for past favors, he solicits continuance of the same. His House is in a pleasant and healthy part of the city, and no pains or expense will be spared on his part to render the situation of those who may hong him with their patronage, as comfortable u NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1833 possible.

BOARDING HOUSE.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF GENTEEL PER-SONS OF COLOR. At the corner of Leonard and Church street,

NEW-YORK.) HE Proprietor of the above House returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the

public for their liberal patronage, during the past season, and solicits a continuance of their favors; he assures them that no pains shall be spared to render satisfaction to the most fasti-New-York, Feb. 12th, 1833.

MRS. E. JOHNSON HAS opened the large and commodious house No. 150, Locust Street, Philadel. phia, where she will be happy to accommo date Ladies and Gentlemen of color with board. Her house is in a very healthy and pleasant part of the city, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets. Philadelphia, May 3,

BOARDERS WANTED.

RIVE or six respectable persons of color can be accommodated with Board in a private family. Terms moderate. Inquire at No. 70, Cambridge-street :- J. W. Lewis's blacksmith's shop, same Street;-at No. 1, George-street Court; or at the Office of the Liberator. Dec. 22.

RESPECTABLE PERSONS OF COLOR, none else) can be accommodated with board at the house of

PETER GARDINER, No. 19. Powell Street, between Pine and Spruce and 5th and 6th Streets, Philadelphia. Philadelphia, May 21, 1833.

MOORE & BROTHER TIRN their thanks to their friend

and the public for their patronage. They still continue to keep on hand an assortment of LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT THEIR STAND-No. 163, Pine-street, above PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1892 Sixth-street.

HOUSE LOTS FOR SALE. OUR House Lots, pleasantly situated in the City of Providence, R. I.; fronting northerly on Jail lane or Meeting-streetbetween Prospect and Hope streets. Two of them measuring sixty feet on said Meeting street-one fifty-eight feet, and one fifty fet extending back about ninety-eight feet-Also a House Lot on Martin-street, in Providence-fifty feet front by one hundr and thirty back-with a two story dwelling house thereon standing. Any or the whole of the above described property will be sold on avorable terms. GEORGE McCARTY.

PRUDENCE CRANDALL, Principal of the Canterbury, (Conn.) Fends Boarding School,

Providence, April 20, 1833.

RETURNS her most sincere thanks to those who have patronized her School, and would give information that on the irst Monday of April next, her School will be opened for the reception of young Ladies and little Misses of color. The branches taught are as follows:—Reading, Writing, Aritmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Drawing and Painting, Music on the Piano, together with the French language.

The terms, including board, washing, and tuition, are \$25 per quarter, one half paid in advance.

Books and Stationary will be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

For information respecting the School, 18ference may be made to the following gentle men, viz:—Arthur Tappan, Esq., Rev. Petr.
Williams, Rev. Theodore Raymond, Rev. Theodore Wright, Rev. Samuel C. Comiss, Rev. George Bourne, Rev. Mr. Havborn, New-York city;—Mr. James Forten, Mr. Jeseph Cassey, Philadelphia, Pa.;—Rev. S. J. May, Brooklyn, Ct.;—Rev. Mr. Beman, Middletown, Ct.;—Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, New-Haven, Ct.;—Wm. Lloyd Georgian, Arnold Buffurn, Ct.:-Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Arnold Buffund Boston, Mass.; George Benson, Providence, R. I. Canterbury, (Ct.) Feb. 25, 1833.

September, 1832.